OF THE BUREAU. MESSES, CANNON AND LACEY EXPOSE COMMIS-SIONER LOCHREN'S METHODS-A GREAT

HUE AND CRY ABOUT FRAUD, WITH SMALL RESULT-A LIVELY DE BATE IN THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 16.-The House of Representatives to-day began the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill, and an item for special examiners in the Pension Bureau provoked a lively discussion of the Cleveland-Hoke Smith-Lochren pension policy, which is about as unpatriotic as the Cleveland-Gresham-Blount Hawallan policy. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who is one of the best-informed and at the same time most cautious of legislators and debaters, led the attack and was ably supported by Major Lacey. of Iowa, who, as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, has had occasion thoroughly to investigate the management of the Pension

Bureau under this Administration. Mr. Cannon clearly showed, by a statement of comparative results under the present Administration and the preceding one, that Commissioner Lochren and his subordinates are chiefly anxious to adjudicate as few new pension claims pensions as possible of those granted before March 3, 1893. With twice as large a force of special examiners as his predecessor had, Commissioner Lochren in seven months adjudicated less than one-third as many cases, and despite the allegations of fraud, which tended to bring under suspicion every disabled veteran of the Union whose name is borne on the pension rolls, the number of pensioners dropped on the ground fraud was only thirty-three more than were so dropped in the same period under the last

dence, and yet it seemed rather significant, that the men who were foremost to-day in defending the Administration's pension policy are both Southern Democrats. Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, is a member of the Appropriations Committee, and was a gallant Confederate soldier from 1961 to 1865. Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, is not a member of the Appropriations Committee and was a soldier during the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and he was too young to serve as a soldier during the Civil War. While both Colonel Livingston and Mr. Enloe spoke with great earnestness in defence of President Cleveland and the pension policy and management of his Administration, the arguments might have seemed more impressive and carried greater weight if they had been made by Northern Democrats, who were veterans of the war—General Sickles, of New-York, and Mr. Martin, of Indiana, for example. The latter is chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and would, therefore, be able to speak

latter is chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and would, therefore, be able to speak with a thorough knowledge of the subject. It was noticeable that Colonel Livingston did not speak with his usual fluency to-day, and one pause in his discourse was peculiarly unfortunate. He was defending Mr. Cleveland, and began a sentence somewhat as follows:

"I do not believe that President Cleveland has one single idea"—here he halted for a word, when somebody on the Democratic side interjected: "You bet he hasn't." and somebody eise on the same side added, "Right you are." Of course these disrespectful and unwarranted expressions will not appear in "The Congressional Record."

dent for approval.

Early in the morning hour Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) called up the Urgent De-Aciency bill, and asked that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, to which there was

The House then went into Committee of the took the floor and attacked the Administration's policy of suspending pensions pending examinations for fraud. Mr. Cannon stated that the Commissioner of Pensions and various chiefs of divisions of the Pension Office had been at the Commissioner of Pensions and various part of the commissioner of Pensions and various part of the commissioner of Pensions and various part of the commissioner of Pension Office had been at the commissioner of Pensi called before the Committee on Appropriations and asked many questions in regard to the conduct of business. The Commissioner of Pensions stated that the actual saving resulting from the investigations for fraud since May 1, when that ruling of Commissioner Lochren went into effect, was something over \$1,000,-000. On cross-examination it appeared that the exact amount which was saved during this period was only \$31,000. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) asked whether this

\$31,000 included the reductions as well as the disallowances for fraud.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Cannon. Continuing, he said that the Commissioner of Pensions had stated that in the conduct of the business of his office, which disburses from \$150,000,000 to \$160,-000,000 to over 1,000,000 persons, there was no more fraud than in the ordinary conduct of business in the courts.

Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.) asked Mr. Cannon who had changed the construction of order

# AN ACT AKIN TO CRIME.

Mr. Cannon replied that it was done by the present Commissioner of Pensions and the present Secretary of the Interior. In May, 1893, with William Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions; Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, the Pension Office made haste to revoke order No. 164, thus cutting off about 400,000 pensioners, and had thus committed an act which was akin to a crime. Mr. Cannon believed that a soldier seventy-five years of age was entitled to a pension, and should be put on the list without controversy; he believed that 75 per cent of the men of that age who had gone through the war were physically and

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) said he had the applieation of a man eighty-four years of age, which had been refused by the Pension Office.

Mr. Cannon said he had no doubt of it, but stated that seventy-five years did not necessarily imply physical incapacity, and in support of this assertion he pointed to Mr. Bundy, a Representative from Ohio, who is seventy-six years of age, and to Senator Palmer, from his own State of Illionis, seventy-five years of age, who were able to discharge their duties and keep east with the youngest.

Mr. Enloe asked whether a man who was entitled to a pension under the law of 1890 should take precedence of one whose disabilities were

take precedence of one whose disabilities were of service origin.

Mr. Cannon replied that the law made no distinction on account of the cause of disability. He spoke of the tardiness with which cases were adjudicated under the present Administration as compared with the previous one. Under the Cleveland Administration 44,000 certificates had been issued, while during the corresponding period of General Raum's administration of the Pension Office 124,000 pensions had been granted—nearly three times Es many.

# A COLD PLACE FOR PENSIONERS.

"Some one may ask," said Mr. Cannon, in nclusion, "whether I intend to attack the reason office. No, 1 do not; out I miend to attack the atmosphere of the Pension Office, which is now about twenty degrees below normal."

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) defended the policy of the Administration in regard to pension matters. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Baker (Rep.,

IN BEHALF OF VETERANS.

N. H.), Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) and Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.). The latter was so persistent in his interruptions that the debate seemed likely to degenerate into a personal and acrilikely to degenerate into a personal disease and clear the asises, and reminded Mr. Dingley and Mr. Livingston that they were not in the Appropriations Committee room, and that the chair would not allow any such personal dialogue on the floor as they were indulging in.

such personal dialogue on the floor as they were indulging in.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) made an earnest speech in favor of the soldiers and in criticism of the Administration and the policy of the Pension Office in suspending pensions pending an investigation of charges secretly brought. In Venice, in the olden days, there was the institution of the "Lion's Mouth" in which charges against any one might be secretly dropped, and the charges would be examined secretly. In our day there was no "Lion's Mouth," but the letter-boxes answered the same purpose, and charges sent secretly by mall were investigated, and, pending an investigation, the pensioners were suspended. Several months ago this Administration had secretly sent out a paramount commissioner to investigate a matter of international importance in which the people of the United States were intensely interested; and now it was proposed to send out several thousand paramount commissioners secretly to search for frauds. Diogenes went about with a lantern searching for an honest man; but the Pension Office was going about with a lantern searching for a dishonest man.

ONLY ONE FRAUD CITED.

## ONLY ONE FRAUD CITED.

In speaking of the disability pension law, Mr. Lacey said that, no matter whether a man was a lawyer or a minister, if he was disabled from performing manual labor he was entitled to a disability pension just as much as one who depended upon his labor for his living. There had been many charges of frauds, he said, but he would like any gentleman on the floor to instance, if he could, any cases occurring in his district.

a few minutes' delay, Mr. Livingston Ga.) stated that he knew of a case of

(Dem., Ga.) stated that he knew of a case of fraud in his district.

"Good," said Mr. Lacey; "we have one case in Georgia—one case out of many thousands. But what is fraud in Georgia may wear a different aspect in Illinois or lowa"; and it was just possible that the gentleman from Georgia might regard any man who helped to put down the Rebellion as having been guilty of fraud. "In 1863," he said, "the boys went marching through the boys," (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

He thought the simile drawn by Mr. Cannon

the boys." (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

He thought the simile drawn by Mr. Cannon was most applicable to the case, and he indorsed the statement that the temperature of the Pension Office was twenty degrees below normal. "It is a chilly day when a Congressman goes into the Pension Office now to look after the interests of a constituent," said Mr. Lacey. He would see a big stack of papers, and if he asked what they were he would learn that they were applications of men which were being held up while they were trying to find out whether these men crawled in under the tent instead of paying admission and coming in the gate.

Mr. Baldwin (Dem., Minn.) appealed to Mr. Lacey to eliminate sentiment from the discussion.

"Put aside sentiment!" said Mr. Lacey dra matically: "as well put aside patriotism. The Pension Office was built on a foundation of justice on the one hand and on patriotic senti-ment on the other." (Applause)

ment on the other." (Applause.)
Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.) stated that he had not Mr. Enloe (Dem. Tenn.) stated that he had not witnessed any more pitiable spectacle on this floor than the line of defence of the ex-Union soldier adopted by Mr. Lacey. He did not suppose there was an honest ex-Union soldier in the country who would stand up and defend fraud and object to an investigation. In conclusion, he said that no more iniquitous law had ever been framed than the law of July 1, 1890.

Morse (Rep., Mass.) said that he was surprised at the statement made in the President's last message that there were numbers of fraudulent pensioners living in every community. He considered that statement a libel on many DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

MESSES. CANNON., LACEY AND MORSE DEFEND
THE UNION SOLDIERS-LIVINGSTON
AND ENLOE IN REPLY.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Speaker laid before the House the House bill with Senate amendments to provide for three Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, moved that the Senate amendments, which reduce the number of Assistant Judges to two, be concurred in, which was done, and the bill was sent to the President for approval.

brave men and on the Grand Army of the Republic, and he repudiated the statement. He said that the Democrats were too cowardly to strike out pension legislation entirely, but knocked down one man here and another there. "They execute a pensioner first and try him afterward," he said. If a man must be a pauper before he can become a pensioner, then he was lin favor of abolishing all pension laws and making the pensioners paupers, dependent on the various communities, not National paupers Mr. Morse sent to the clerk's desk and had read the various communities, not National paupers. At 5:10 the committee rose, after deciding to give three hours to closing the discussion on Monday, and that Mr. Cannon should close the debate for the minority and Mr. Breekinridge for the majority. The House then adjourned. brave men and on the Grand Army of the Re-public, and he repudiated the statement. He

### FOR PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS BEARING BY THE HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COM-

MITTEE-A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 16.-The protection of the forest the bill, with Mr. Hatch (Dem., reserve, as proposed in a bill introduced by Mr.

Mr. Bowers, Assistant Commissioner of the Gen-Mr. Bowers, Assistant Commissioner of the Gen-eral Land Office, was the first speaker in favor of the measure. He was heartly in favor of the provision to do away with free cutting. The pro-vision empowering the Secretary of the Interior to sell, under certain restrictions, cutting privi-leges, which would yield to the Government reason-able commercial value for the timber cut, should be applied.

able commercial value for the timber cut, should be applied.
Colonel W. F. Fox, superintendent of Forestry for the State of New-York, spoke of the New-York State regulation. In that State, he said, cutting privileges were sold, and the system had proved to be beneficial.

Mr. Fernow, chief of the Division of Forestry of the Agricultural Department, advocated the passage of the bill, and spoke briefly of the advantages to be derived from it.

Chairman McRae thanked those present for the interest they had taken in the matter, and added that he considered the question of protecting the forest reserve one of the most important which the coming generation would have to deal with. The committee directed Mr. McRae to call the bilt up in the House on Monday.

# CHAMP CLARK IN OKLAHOMA.

### HE DIDN'T GET MUCH TO EAT, BUT THINKS IT A GREAT COUNTRY, NEVERTHELESS.

Washington, Dec. 16 (Special).-The Hon. Champ Clark, of "Mizzourah, by Gad, sah," in the course of the discussion yesterday upon the admission of New-Mexico as a State into the Union, took occasion to defend the people of Oklahoma. In "The Rec ord" of to-day his speech appears in full, together with certain interruptions by "a member" whose name unfortunately will not go thundering down the ages. A brief extract from the speech may not be inopportune, as illustrating the high character of the debate to which the House is sometimes com-"Mr. Chairman, I feel friendly to the people of

Oklahoma. I have tasted of their salt, eaten of their bread and drank at their springs. I do not know whether that Territory is ready to be admitted or not. I am not passing on that question. But I want to tell you Eastern gentlemen something about that Territory. In 1890 I ran for Congress and was beaten (laughter) by a scratch."

A Member-You ought not to call him that. Mr. Clark-Well, a fellow in that condition just after he has been beaten—you have all been there and know how it is (applause)—feels that he would

after he has been beaten—you have all been there and know how it is (applause)—feels that he would like to go off for recreation and recuperation, hunting, fishing, and so forth.

A Member—And a good deal of the "so forth." (Laughter.)

Mr. Clark—More of the "so forth" sometimes than anything else. (Applause.) Well, I went down to Oklahoma and spent three weeks in that Territory, three of the happiest weeks of my life. Why, Mr. Chairman, the land down there is so rich that if they had it up in New-Jersey, Maine, New-Hampshire or Vermont they would sell it by the peck for seed, or use it as a fertilizer. (Laughter and applause.) They say there is nobody out there but the "people." That may be true. There is not much out there except the people and the land. But the land is rich and the people are brave. I slept one night out there in a dugout. I got lost. A Member—That was a part of the "so forth." Mr. Clark—No, it is not a part of the "so forth." I want to tell you what kind of people live in dugouts out there. As I was saying, we got lost. It is the easiest thing in the world to get lost in a prairie country.

A Member—When you are fishing? (Laughter.) I made this kind of a proposition to the men who were with me—that the first place we came to that had two rooms we would call for accommodations to stay all night. The first place we came to that had two rooms we would call for accommodations to stay all night. The first place we came to that had two rooms we would call for accommodations to stay all night. The first place we came to that had two rooms we would call for accommodations to stay all night, and they had na made our request to stay all night, and they lold us we could do so. We sat down to supper. They did not have very much to eat, but it was nicely cooked, was well served, and they had napkins on the table. (Great laughter.)

(Great laughter.) Wait a minute and I will to something more.

Mr. Dunn-Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Clark-Wait till I finish this sentence. I decline to yield until I have done so. The fact that there were napkins or the table led me into conversation with the lady and gentleman who lived

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there. The man had served his country in the Army and wore a medal for heroic conduct, and the woman was as intelligent and refined a lady as any that live in the city of Washington, with all its palaces. (Applause.) Such are the people who live in dugouts in Oklahoma. They are an honor to any country. They are fit to have been the fathers and mothers of the Graccht. (Applause.) Now I yield to the gentleman from New-Jersey for his question.

Now I yield to the gentleman from New Sectors) his question.

Mr. Dunn-Are you in favor of admitting a State where they have nothing to eat? (Laughter.)

Mr. Clark-A man may have very little to eat and still be a good citizen. (Applause.) Good citizenship does not necessarily mean great riches and clipping coupons and eating terrapin and canvashack ducks, though some people seem to think so. (Applause.)

## REFORM IN POSTAL METHODS.

IMPORTANT WORK BEGUN BY THE HOUSE

THE POSTAL NOTE ABOLISHED AND MONEY ORDER FEES REDUCED - A LARGE

the Joint Commission, the House of Representa-tives yesterday passed without debate or division the bill "To Improve the Methods of Accounting in the Postoffice Department and for Other Purposes." object of these measures have niready been exapproved by the Postmaster-General and the Secendations of the Joint Commission and its necessary, and they can be made without the aid of legislation.

accounts, as now organized, consists of 409 persons, distributed among ten divisions, the total of whose yearly salaries amounts to \$20,143. As in-

and regulating the recommended by the Postmaster-General, as well as by all of the members of the Joint Commission. It was found that the average amount for which postal notes were issued last year was \$1.68, from with it was evident that a large proportion of them were for sums less than \$1.50, and the bill therefore provides that the fee for a postal money order not exceeding \$2.50 shall be 3 cents, which is the fee now charges for a postal not envesting \$2.50 shall be 3 cents, which is the fee now charges for a postal not envesting \$4.50. The new scale of fees for money orders is much lower than the existing one, and is as low as the charges of the various express companies. The bill reduces the fees now paid to postmasters for issuing money orders from \$3\cdot\text{cents}\$ to \$3 cents each, and cuts off the fees now allowed to postmasters for paying money orders. The fees will be paid only to postmasters at infraclass and fourth-class offices, as at present.

Section 4 provides for turning into the Treasury for the account of the Postoffice Department the funds which are now held by the latter on account of the numerous unpaid domestic money orders and postal notes accumulated since the organization of the money order system, together with an accurate accounting for the amount involved. The Government has gone on receiving money for issuing these orders and notes, and paid it out as they have been presented, and left to chance or guess, work the question of the amount remaining unpaid.

Section 5 repeals the section of the statutes which now provides for the payment of a money order more than one year old by issuing a new order more than one year old by issuing a new order more than one year old by issuing a new order more than one year old by the Postmaster-General.

Section 6 provides that postmasters shall attach to their reports to the Auditor of money orders re-

order in lieu of the old one by the Postmaster-General.

Section 6 provides that postmasters shall attach to their reports to the Auditor of money orders repeil at their offices the advice sent to the office upon which the order was drawn, which, as a matter of course, must be recalled for the purpose of preventing the office to which the advice was sent reporting the same to the Auditor as unpaid after it shall have been in his hands more than a year.

Section 7 abolishes the present form of application for money orders and empowers the Postmaster-General to issue a form requiring less writing and only at offices where there appears to be a need of having such a form.

Section 8 changes an existing statute so that reports from money order offices will go direct to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, instead of going through the office of the superintendent of the money order system.

Section 9 amends the existing law which provides that the Postmaster-General shall issue to postmasters blank money orders on such printed or engraved forms, by adding that the form shall include a coupon which, when detached from the order, will designate the amount which the order was drawn for. It also provides that the coupon shall be forwarded to the Auditor's office with the postmaster's report of money orders soil.

Section 10 extends the facilities of the proposed money order system, as an office of issue only, to small offices which are now enjoying the use of the postmaster's report of money orders soil.

Section 10 extends the facilities of the proposed money order system, as an office of issue only, to small offices which are now enjoying the use of the postmaster's report of money orders soil.

Section 11 provides for a means of paying for lost money orders. These are covered now by a section of the revised statutes, which needs some modification to adapt it to the changed conditions resulting from covering into the Treasury the amount of outstanding unpaid orders more than a year old.

# A DEFICIT OF \$72,000,000 INDICATED

Washington, Dec. 16.-The net Treasury balance to-day aggregated \$2,354,000, a slight increase over yesterday. Official figures for the first half of De cember, taken in connection with figures already published for the first five months of the present fiscal year, show that the receipts are running at the rate of \$25,009,000 a month, or \$32,009,000 a wonth or \$34,009,000 a year. These figures indicate a de-ficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, of \$72,-000,000

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS Washington, Dec. 16.-It is understood that Willupon as the successor of Dr. Dorchester, as Superintendent of the Indian Schools, and that his nomination will be sent to the Senate within a few days. Mr. Hailmann was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1826, and came to the United States and settled in Louisville, Ky., in 1853. He entered the medical college at Louisville in 1856, and held the place of teacher of modern languages and natural science in the high schools of the city. In 1873 he became president of the German-American Seminary, at Milwaukee, Wis., which, under his management, became the National German-American Normal School. In 1873 he became director of the German-American Seminary at Detroit. In 1883 the Ohio State University conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the Board of World's Fair Managers for Indiana, and was detailed by his colleagues to make and install the educational exhibit for the State. upon as the successor of Dr. Dorchester, as Sup-

SOME OF THEM THINK REVISION A MISTAKE.

THE TIME LOST HAS STRENGTHENED OPPOSITION TO THE WILSON BILL-LITTLE HOPE OF DEMOCRATIC VOTES AGAINST THE MEASURE, HOWEVER-THE RECI-

PROCITY POLICY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 16.—Some Democratic Represen-tatives who favor the Tariff schedules framed by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee express the opinion that it was a grave mistake not to adhere to them in the form in which they were first made public nearly three weeks ago. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent recently, one of these Representatives said: "I do not suppose that the passage of the bill

be endangered by the delay, but it is unques-

tionably true that every day's delay adds to the difficulty of passing it by giving the opposition portunity to become more firmly consolidated and bring pressure to hear upon Congressmen. long petitions that have been received by friends appression upon the men to whom they are tricts that are politically close. I notice that a great many of the protestants take pains to explain that they have always voted the Democratic icket, but that their business interests or their wages are of more importance to them than party ties. A good many, too, say that they are already forced to take lower wages or go without work, and they all seem to be of the opinion that lack and lower wages are due to the expec tation that duties will be reduced. I also notice ounts of mass-meetings in different places in which the same ground is taken, and I regard this placing it on individual incomes is still great. If this an unpleasant symptom. There seems to be hardly an item in the schedules that is not a target to draw the fire of manufacturers and producers, as well as of workingmen.

"I repeat that in my opinion it was a great mis-take not to adhere to the schedules as first pretake not to adhere to the schedules as first pre-pared, and not to begin the consideration of the bill in the House ten days ago. I have reason to believe, however, that the majority of the commita strong and general show of opposition to the bill. I must say that in consenting to any changes after mixing the bill public, the majority of the com-mittee, in my opinion, has played into the hands of the opposition, especially where such changes have led to an increase of rates or a return to specific rates from the ad valorem rates it had proposed. Opponents of the bill will selze upon these concessions as so many confessions that the committee had not thoroughly investigated certain matters, and, therefore, that it has probably falled thoroughly to investigate other subjects."

that he did not believe the internal revenue schedules would be completed until after the holiday recess. The members of the sub-committee are in daily conference with their fellow Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, and as several of them expect to leave the city not later than Tuesday next, it is among the strong probabilities that nothing definite regarding these schedules will be accomplished until the reassembling of Congress after the Christmas recess, about January 4. INTENSE DEMOCRATIC PARTISANSHIP. better to postpone the caucus until the members had gone home and talked with their constituents, so that they could more intelligently represent their wishes when the bill came before the caucus. Mr. Holman thought the succession an excellent one. He added, moreover, that a quorum of the House would not be present after to-day, and that it would not be well to hold a caucus upon so important a subject as the tariff until all or nearly all the Democratic members were in the city.

Mr. McMillin, chairman of the sub-committee having the internal revenue schedules in charge, said to-day that the sub-committee had already reported its conclusions to the Democratic members of the full committee on cigarettes, playing cards and inheritances. The tax on cigarettes has been increased to \$1.50 a thousand. On playing cards a tax of 5 cents is imposed. Upon inheritances the committee suggests two rates—a maximum rate on inheritances descending to collateral branches of a family, and a minimum rate where the inheritance is direct. The proposed rate was left open by the full Democratic majority. ed the hardest by the business and industrial nterests and induences of their respective districts, when they are asked the direct question: "Will rou vote against the bill?" reply: "Well, the bill a party measure. I am a party man, and I canot vote against my party."

A DEATHBLOW TO RECIPROCITY The Mile passed to-day provides for the repeal of the law authorizing the issue of postal notes and for the amendment of the law authorizing and regulating the issue of postal money orders, and its enactment was recommended by the Postmaster-General as well as by all of the output of the measure becomes a law. The consequences will be detrimental, if not disastrous, to

# The Republican Union Club of Newark, is arrang-

ing for a series of meetings to discuss the tariff, to which manufacturers and employers will be invited. which manufacturers and employers will be invited.

The meetings will be non-partisan, and the Democratic cidis have been asked to attend them and
be represented by speakers to debate the tariff
question with Protectionist speakers.

The hatters of Bloomfield, N. J., have appointed
Frank Foster, a Republican, and Joseph Hill, a
Democrat, as a committee to ge to Washington and
ask the Senators and Representatives from NewJersey to oppose the passage, of the Wilson Tariff
bill.

OPPOSED TO A REDUCTION IN THE DUTY. Music Hall, the largest in Yonkers, was filled last Music Hail, the largest in Yonkers, was filled last night by workingmen assembled in mass-meeting to protest against the proposed reduction in duties in the Wilson bill. Leading merchants occupied seats on the platform and the list of speakers included manufacturers and workingmen, who spoke of the hardships which would result to the obtainers of Yonkers if the most included. is carried out. They dwelt upon the hardships is carried out. They dwelt upon the hardships which already exist on account of the suspension of work by factories because of the uncertainty as to "tariff tinkering." Thomas Mallen, a hatter, presided. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the proposed reduction of duty on fur felt hats from 55 to 39 per cent as unjust, unfair and certain to result disastrously to 25,000 American workingmen, of whom 3,000 are in the city of Yonkers. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing the proposed reduction of duties on carpets, which will affect 5,000 workmen in Yonkers. The resolutions urge the representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to prevent any change in the present schedule.

THREAD-MAKERS AGAINST THE WILSON

Providence, R. I., Dec. 16.—A meeting of the employee of the Conant Thread Company, in Paw-tucket, was held last night, and resolutions protest-ing against the Wilson bill's reduction on spool cotton were passed. A committee was appointed to arrange for a mass-meeting next Tuesday night, and to send a memorial to the Rhode Island dele-gation in Congress, asking them to oppose the bill.

CARPET MILLS TO CLOSE PARTIALLY. Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The employes of the blan-et and cloth departments of John & James Dobson's mills at the Falls of Schuylkili have been informed that there would be no more work for them after to-day. These branches of the mills will be closed this evening for an indefinite period. This will throw about \$90 persons out of employ-

DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF THE DEFICIT BOTHERS THEM.

HOW TO MEET IT A HARD PROBLEM FOR TARIFF SMASHERS.

sugar amounting to three-quarters of a cent a pound is one of the revisions of the Wilson Tariff

bill which may yet be made before the measure is

taken up for consideration in the House. The oppo-

sition to an increased whiskey tax is so great and

merous that it is not likely that any part of the

deficit caused by the reduction in rates will be met

from that source. Aside from the fact that a long

time would necessarily clapse before the Govern-

would be necessary also to recast the custon

strongly favor a small duty on sugar. They belie

that the increased cost to the consumer would be slight, while the revenue resulting therefrom would

be considerable. One of the Democratic members

of the committee said this morning that he did not

see how it was possible to avoid taxing sugar.

Such a movement would be gratifying to the Louisi-

ana delegation and to the delegations from other

States where the beet sugar industry is developing

proceeding slowly. The full statistics from the

use as the basis for their calculations have not

at hand it will not be possible to reach a definite understanding regarding the form and scope of the

ne tax will be imposed, but the opposition

purpose is abandoned and the tax is placed only

on corporations and legacies, a considerable revenue must be raised from other sources. The increased

playing cards and a probable tax on cigars will,

at the best, yield only an additional revenue of a few million dollars. It is for this reason that the senti-

The members of the sub-committee hope to repor

full committee on Tuesday next, but this is doubt

ful. One member of the committee said this morning

that he did not believe the internal revenue sched-

uary 4
Mr. Holman, the chairman of the Democratic Caucus Committee, said to-day that the caucus to consider the tariff bill would probably be postponed until after the holiday recess. The revised bill has not been printed and laid before the members yet, and he thinks that it ought to be carefully studied by them before it is considered in caucus. Mr. Holman was asked if it would not be better to postpone the caucus until the members had gone home and talked with their constituents.

I am equally favora-comes and corporations

VOTES BARTERED FOR PATRONAGE.

Washington, Dec. 16 (Special).—Stories of the deter-mination of the President to subordinate everybody

and all issues to his whims and ideas of how the

Government ought to be run multiply. The latest has

for its author a prominent Democratic Congressman,

who went to the White House yesterday in regard

to a certain postoffice appointment. After patiently

waiting for a number of other Congressmen who

preceded him to make their wants known, he

finally succeeded in securing the desired audience

"It did not take long for me to discover," said he to-day, in relating his experience, "that the President of the United States was in a humor or mood to descend to the pettlest

tricks which one would expect to find in the makeup of a pothouse politician. After questioning me

pretty closely as to the availability and capacity

of my candidate, he wandered off on a dissertation

on the tariff and the Hawalian question. Then he

COUNTING CURRENCY FOR REDEMPTION

Washington, Dec. 16.-Secretary Carlisle to-day

detailed fifteen clerks from other divisions to assis the eighty clerks in the redemption division of the Treasurer's office to count and redeem the

the Treasurer's office to count and redeem the United States money which is now being paid in for redemption. This extra force will begin work on Monday. This division is now \$3,000,000 behind in its work, although for the last six weeks the clerks have been working over hours, and redeemed money at the rate of \$1,250,000 at day. In spite of this heavy redemption, United States money has accumulated, and all such money in the process of redemption is not only withdrawn for the time from circulation, but also from the Treasury cash. As the net available currency of the Treasury is now only about \$8,500,000, it is desirable to facilitate redemption as much as possible. The piethora of money now held by the banks is given as the reason why redemptions at this time are so unusually heavy. These redemptions do not include the redemption of National bank notes.

Dancing Academies.

A LEXANDER MACGREGOR'S Mendelssohn Assembly 100ms, 108 West 55ta-st. Private lessons and classes in dancing. The men's class will begin Ever Dec. 6th, for which prefous application must be made.

FERNANDO'S ACADEMY, 102 E. 55th-st.-PRICES REDUCED.-Classes now forming. Private lessons any hour, \$1. Waltz and all fashionable dances taught rapidly.

C EORGE H. WALLACE'S Dancing Classes at Music Hall, 5th-st. and 7th-ave., and Harlem, 80 and 82 West 126th-st. See circular.

G EO. E. WALFER, lately returned from Europe. Classes and Private Lessons in Society Dances daily. 423 Columbus-ave., 80th and 81st aw.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH:
No. 681 Figh-ave.
Class and private lessons. Men's class of
day. Dec. 6th. (New) Tuxedo innciers.

en received, and until all of the data required are

income tax. There is no doubt that an

Preasury Department, which the committee

ment could receive the benefit of the increase, it

the difficu'ties surrounding such increase so

TUST READY: SOME OF THEM FAYOR A DUTY ON SUGAR, AND

THEY SEEM TO BE UNANIMOUS FOR AN IN-THE WORLD'S FAIR ALBUM, | COME TAX-THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

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schedules containing alcohol, which would in itself delay the bill and add to the committee's embarrassments. Some of the members of the committee SIGHTS THAT ONE WOULD LIKE BEST TO REMINE The work on the internal revenue schedules is BER AND PRESERVE.

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is direct. The proposed rate was left open by the sub-committee, and has not been determined by the full Democratic majority.

Speaking with a reporter to-day, Mr. McMillin said: "The deficit caused by the Wilson Tariff bill will be in round numbers about \$52,000,000. I don't think our necessities will demand more than from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000. We can save a great many millions by instituting a system of rigid economy in out National expenditures, and no inconsiderable amount will result from increased importations consequent upon the flush times and the reduced customs rates. Every penny of this money can be raised from an income tax. So greatly has the country developed in population and wealth that an individual income tax, exempting incomes of \$4,000 and less, at one-half the rate charged on all incomes when the law was formerly in force, will net a corresponding income—an income large enough to supply all deficiencies. We can obtain all the money we need from this source without doing any one an injustice. I hold the same views to-day that I did several months ago, when I wrote a paper on this subject, that was published in a well-known Eastern magazine. I then made the argument that a lexacy tax never makes its exactions until the party who worked for the money no longer needs it, until one is to get it who never earned it. The legacy tax, in my opinion, is the fairest of all taxes, and I personally have no hesitation in saying that I am equally favorable to a tax on individual incomes and corporations." M ISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 55 West 47th st. -Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens October 4th. THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Central Part Plara, 741 Fifth-ave. New-York - Boarding and day school. Primary, Intermediate. College - reparatory and

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of my candidate, he wandered off on a dissertation on the tariff and the Hawalian question. Then he sounded me as to my views on both subjects, and gave me to understand pretty clearly that if I expected any favors at his hands I must prove myself friendly toward the Administration in my voling. This was a revelation to me, for I had expected better treatment, and had hoped that the stories circulated concerning the President's methods were, to say the least, exaggerated. But my experience taught me a lesson, and it will be a long time before I subject myself to a repetition of such treatment as was accorded to me at the White House yesterday."

Another story has senator Palmer for its luckless hero. The junior Senator from Illinois went to the White House one day last week, and informed the President that he wanted one John Donneily appointed marshal not later than Wednesday, so that he could depart for Chicago to help elect Hopkins the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Wednesday came, but no nomination, and Senator Palmer is now "reflecting." He receives little sympathy from his colleagues in the Senate, who say he ought to have followed Mr. Voorhees's example, and got his patronage before he became an Administration Senator. They worry him, moreover, by saying that the President is merely trying his mettle, and in a spirit as unchristian as it is reprehensible recall the answer the President is said to have made not long ago, when asked how he came to appoint young Eckels as Controller of the Currency.

"Oh," he replied, "I heard Senator Palmer wasn't going to let me do it, so I thought I'd see." Senator Palmer was not golng to let him appoint anybody but his friend Donneily as marshal, and It may be that the President is going to "see" about that, too. METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

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